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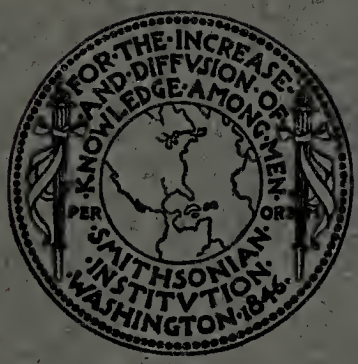
Sixty-ninth Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

1951–1952



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
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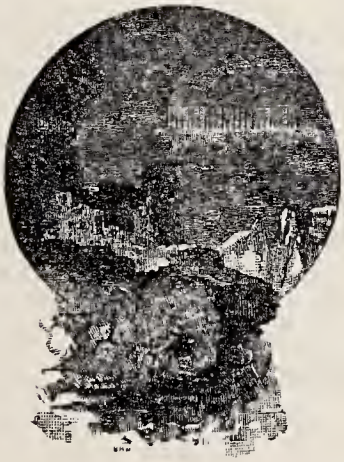
SIXTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1951–1952



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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1952

Director.—MATTHEW W. STIRLING.
Associate Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.
Anthropologists.—H. B. COLLINS, Jr., PHILIP DRUCKER.
Ethnologist.—JOHN P. HARRINGTON.
Collaborators.—FRANCES DENSMORE, JOHN R. SWANTON, A. J. WARING, Jr.
Scientific illustrator.—E. G. SCHUMACHER.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Director.—G. M. FOSTER, Jr.
Anthropologists.—*Brazilian office:* DONALD PIERSON, KALERVO OBERG; *Colombian office:* CHARLES J. ERASMUS; *Mexican office:* ISABEL T. KELLY; *Peruvian office:* OZZIE G. SIMMONS.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.
Archeologists.—RALPH D. BROWN, JOSEPH R. CALDWELL, PAUL L. COOPER, ROBERT B. CUMMING, Jr., FRANKLIN FENENGA, DONALD D. HARTLE, EDWARD B. JELKS, DONALD J. LEHMER, JOHN E. MILLS, JOEL L. SHINER, G. HUBERT SMITH, RALPH S. SOLECKI, ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, RICHARD P. WHEELER.
Geologist.—THEODORE E. WHITE.

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. Stirling, *Director*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which provides for continuing "independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

Information was furnished during the year by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the American Indians, past and present, of both continents. The increased number of requests from teachers of primary and secondary grades and from Scout organizations indicates a rapidly growing interest in the American Indian. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

Dr. M. W. Stirling, Director of the Bureau, devoted most of his time during the fiscal year to administrative affairs and to the preparation of manuscript on previous field studies in Panamá and southern México. During the year he prepared three reports for publication: "Stone Monuments of the Río Chiquito, México," "The Use of Jade in Aboriginal America," and "An Archeological Survey of Southern Veracruz, Tabasco, and Northern Campeche."

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director of the Bureau and Director of the River Basin Surveys, devoted most of his time during the year to the management and direction of the River Basin Surveys. In August he went to Lincoln, Nebr., to inspect the Missouri Basin headquarters. From Lincoln, accompanied by Paul L. Cooper, field director, he proceeded to the Fort Randall Reservoir area near Chamberlain, S. Dak., and visited a number of archeological sites that were being excavated by field parties of the River Basin Surveys and also the excavations being conducted by the Nebraska State Historical Society. He also took part in a conference on local archeological problems held at the field camp of the University of Kansas party

which was excavating an Indian village site as part of the cooperative program of the National Park Service. From the Fort Randall area he proceeded to the Oahe Reservoir area north of Pierre, S. Dak., where he visited two River Basin Surveys excavating parties. From Pierre he proceeded to Cody, Wyo., in company with Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, curator of archeology, United States National Museum, to inspect an archeological site on Sage Creek where remains of early man had been found. The purpose of that trip was to assist in planning a series of investigations to be carried on there during the field season of 1952 as a cooperative project between the Smithsonian Institution and Princeton University. Returning to Pierre, Dr. Roberts held a number of conferences with staff members to discuss the plans and operations of the salvage program in that area. During the fall and winter months he made several trips to the Missouri Basin headquarters at Lincoln. In March he went to Columbus, Ohio, and delivered a lecture on "Early Man in the New World" before the Ohio State Historical Society at the State museum. He returned to Columbus in May to attend the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology and to take part in a symposium dealing with the carbon-14 method for dating archeological remains. During the year Dr. Roberts completed two manuscripts: "River Basin Surveys: The First Five Years of the Inter-Agency Archeological and Paleontological Salvage Program" and "The Carbon-14 Method of Age Determination," both of which were published in the 1951 Smithsonian Annual Report. During the year Dr. Roberts received the Viking Fund Medal and Award of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research for his work in American archeology.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, continued his research on the Eskimo and other Arctic activities. Through arrangements with the National Museum of Canada, his assistant of 1950, William E. Taylor, returned to Cornwallis Island in the Canadian Arctic for further excavations. Mr. Taylor's collections, including Thule and Dorset culture materials, with notes and photographs, were received by Dr. Collins for inclusion in the final report on the Cornwallis Island work. Preliminary reports on the first two seasons' excavations on Cornwallis Island were published in the annual reports of the National Museum of Canada for the fiscal years 1949–50 and 1950–51. A general article, "The Origin and Antiquity of the Eskimo," summarizing the present evidence of archeology, physical anthropology, and linguistics, was published in the 1950 Smithsonian Annual Report. A paper on the present status of the Dorset culture, with special emphasis on new evidence from Greenland and Alaska, which was presented at the December 1951 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be included in a volume on American archeology

being published by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. At the meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in May 1952 Dr. Collins presented a paper summarizing and evaluating the results of radiocarbon dating in the Arctic in the light of the archeological evidence, and including an interpretation of the ancient Denbigh Flint Complex of Alaska, its Old World connections and age, and its relationships to Folsom, Yuma, and Eskimo. The paper will appear in the January issue of American Antiquity. An article on the progress of anthropology in 1951 was prepared for the Encyclopaedia Britannica and another on the Races of Asia for the Encyclopaedia Hebraica. He also edited Science in Alaska, a volume of selected papers presented at the First Alaskan Science Conference held in Washington in November 1950 under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council. The volume was published by the Arctic Institute of North America and contains papers on Alaskan anthropology, agriculture, botany, geology and geography, geophysics, meteorology, public health, and zoology. Dr. Collins continued to serve as chairman of the directing committee supervising preparation of Arctic Bibliography, a comprehensive, annotated, and indexed bibliography of English and foreign-language publications in all fields of science relating to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of America, Siberia, and Europe. The bibliography is being assembled by the Arctic Institute of North America under contract with the Office of Naval Research with funds from the Departments of the Army and the Navy, and the Defense Research Board of Canada. At the end of the fiscal year material for a supplemental volume of about 900 pages was completed and ready for the printer. Proofreading continues on the initial six volumes of similar size now at the Government Printing Office.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. John P. Harrington was in México engaged in studying the Maya language. On his return to Washington he completed the preparation of a grammar and dictionary of the Maya language, with the assistance of a Maya informant, Domingo Canton Aguilar, whom he brought to Washington for that purpose. He also completed a monograph on the numeration system of the Valladolid Maya Indians of Yucatán. Another paper he completed during the fiscal year was on the first vocabulary of the Virginia Indians, compiled by William Strachey in 1612. The original of this vocabulary is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England.

At the beginning of the fiscal year and until after Labor Day, Dr. William N. Fenton was visiting professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan. During his stay in Ann Arbor he examined important historical papers relating to the political history of the

Six Nations, or Iroquois, in the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan. Returning to Washington in September, Dr. Fenton resumed his research at the Bureau of American Ethnology. He organized and conducted the Seventh Conference on Iroquois Research held at Red House, N. Y., October 5–7. In November he participated in a symposium on the training of professional anthropologists, which was held on the occasion of the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association. Late in November Dr. Fenton was called to the National Research Council to organize a national conference on disaster studies, in which he participated on December 6. He resigned his position with the Bureau to accept an appointment as executive secretary of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology at the National Research Council and began his duties on January 1, 1952.

Dr. Philip Drucker reported for duty as general anthropologist on January 3, 1952, immediately following his release to inactive duty by the United States Navy. On February 15 he proceeded to México D. F., for a period of 6 weeks, which he spent studying the large offering of artifacts of jade and similar materials excavated in 1941 at Cerro de las Mesas by the National Geographic-Smithsonian Institution archeological project. This collection is housed in the National Museum of Mexico. On his return to Washington he prepared a descriptive monograph on the collection, which was ready to be submitted to the Director of the Bureau at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, Dr. Drucker continued his studies of Meso-American archeology in general.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

(Report prepared by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.)

The River Basin Surveys, organized in the autumn of 1945 as a unit of the Bureau of American Ethnology to carry into effect a memorandum of understanding between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service, continued its operations throughout the year. The memorandum provides for the salvage of archeological and paleontological materials that would otherwise be lost as a result of numerous projects for flood control and irrigation, hydroelectric installations, and navigation improvements in the river basins of the United States. As in the past, the investigations were conducted in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and a number of nongovernmental local institutions. The operations as a whole are called the Inter-Agency Archeological and Paleontological Salvage Program.

The work of the River Basin Surveys in the past fiscal year was financed by a transfer of $156,403 to the Smithsonian Institution by the National Park Service. Of that amount $120,783 was for investigations in the Missouri Basin and $35,620 was for all other areas where projects were under way. The money comprising those funds was derived in part from the Bureau of Reclamation and in part from the National Park Service. Carry-over of previous funds provided an additional $77,576 for the Missouri Basin and $350 for other areas. The total of all funds available for the year was $234,329. Because of a delay in the passage of the appropriation bill it was necessary to suspend operations outside the Missouri Basin during July and August.

Activities in the field consisted of reconnaissance or surveys for the purpose of locating archeological sites and paleontological deposits that will be involved in construction work or are so situated that they will be flooded, and in the excavation of sites observed and recorded by previous surveys. In contrast to former years there was greater emphasis on excavation. This was because of the fact that the survey parties were finally catching up with the over-all program and there were fewer proposed reservoir areas needing attention. Archeological survey parties visited 10 new reservoir basins located in 6 States and a paleontological party made preliminary investigations at 6 reservoirs in 3 States. In addition a number of reservoirs where previous preliminary surveys had been made were revisited for further checking. At the end of the fiscal year excavations were completed or under way in 13 reservoir areas in 11 States. There were 22 excavating parties in the field during the course of the year. Six of the excavating projects were in areas where there had been no previous digging, but the remainder were a continuation of investigations at reservoir projects where there had been other operations. At the close of the fiscal year the total of the reservoir areas where archeological surveys had been made or excavations carried on since the start of the actual field work in the summer of 1946 was 235 located in 25 States. The survey parties have located and reported 3,105 archeological sites, and of that number 578 have been recommended for excavation or limited testing. Preliminary appraisal reports were completed for all the reservoirs surveyed. Some, together with others finished near the end of the previous fiscal year, were mimeographed for limited distribution to the cooperating agencies. During the year 15 such reports were distributed, bringing to 149 the total issued since the start of the program. The discrepancy between the latter figure and the total number of reservoirs is due to the fact that in some cases a series of reservoirs is included in a single report covering a subbasin, while in others the

completed manuscrips had not yet been mimeographed at the close of the year. Excavations made during the year brought the total for reservoir basins where such work has been done to 38, located in 17 States. Reports on some of that work have been published in various scientific journals, and eight such papers are now in press as a Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The technical reports on two other excavation projects have been finished. Paleontological surveys have been made in 121 reservoir areas, 86 of them being those where archeological work has also been done. Eventually the other 35 will be visited by archeological parties. The total of all reservoir basins surveyed, including those where archeological work still remains to be done, is 270.

As of June 30, 1952, the reservoir projects which had been surveyed for archeological remains were distributed by States as follows: California, 20; Colorado, 24; Georgia, 4; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 28; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 27; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 19; Virginia, 2; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 21. Excavations have been made or were being made in reservoir areas in: California, 5; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 3; Kansas, 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 3; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 3; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 2. The foregoing figures refer only to the work of the River Basin Surveys or that which was done in direct cooperation with local institutions. Projects carried on by local institutions alone or in direct cooperation with the National Park Service are not included because complete information about them was not available.

Throughout the year the River Basin Surveys continued to receive helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, and numerous State and local institutions. At a number of projects guides and transportation were furnished to staff members in the field. Temporary office and laboratory space was provided at others, and on several occasions labor and mechanical equipment were made available by the construction agency. Such assistance speeded up the work of the field men and made possible greater accomplishment than would otherwise have been the case. The National Park Service continued to serve as the liaison between the various agencies both in Washington and through its several regional offices and provided the Smithsonian Institution with necessary information about the locations for proposed dams and reservoirs and construction priorities. Furthermore, the National Park Service primarily was responsible for obtaining the funds which

made the operations possible. The progress of the program as a whole was greatly furthered by the enthusiastic help of Park Service personnel.

General direction and supervision of the work in California, Georgia, and Virginia were from the main office in Washington. In the Columbia Basin the program was directed from a field office and laboratory at Eugene, Oreg.; that in the Missouri Basin was under the supervision of a field office and laboratory at Lincoln, Nebr.; and that in Texas was under a field office and laboratory at Austin. The materials collected by the survey and excavating parties in those three areas were processed at the respective field laboratories. The collections made in Georgia were processed at a laboratory in Athens.

At the end of the fiscal year a change was made in the plan of operations for the Inter-Agency Salvage Program. The work of the River Basin Surveys was terminated in the Columbia Basin and Pacific coast areas, in the Southwest including Texas, and in Georgia and other portions of the Southeast. With the beginning of the new fiscal year the direction and supervision of the investigations in those areas were to be under the National Park Service with its respective regional offices in direct charge. At the close of the year arrangements were being made to transfer certain of the River Basin Surveys' personnel to the National Park Service and for the latter agency to take over the various field headquarters.

Washington office.—Throughout the fiscal year the main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys continued under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Carl F. Miller, Joseph R. Caldwell, and Ralph S. Solecki, archeologists, were based on that office. Because of lack of funds for work outside the Missouri Basin, however, Miller was assigned to the Missouri Basin project during July, August, and September, and Caldwell was on leave without pay until September 10, 1952. Solecki was on leave of absence with an expedition to Iraq for most of the year, returning to duty with the surveys in May.

Mr. Miller's activities in the Missouri Basin are discussed in that section of this report. During the fall and winter months at the Washington office he completed his technical paper on the excavations he supervised at the Allatoona Reservoir in Georgia during an earlier fiscal year and processed specimens from sites which he dug at the John H. Kerr (formerly called Buggs Island) Reservoir the latter part of the previous fiscal year. In May he returned to the John H. Kerr Reservoir area on the Roanoke River in southern Virginia and carried on test excavations at a number of sites. That work was completed on June 30 and Mr. Miller returned to Washington. The gates of the dam were scheduled to be closed early in July, and no further investigations are planned for that area.

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Early in August Mr. Caldwell received word that an important site located a short distance above the Clark Hill Dam on the Savannah River, Ga., would be inundated well in advance of the date originally indicated by the engineers. With funds provided by the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Georgia and with the help of the resident engineer of the Corps of Engineers, he started excavations on the 18th of the month and continued to dig until he and his party were driven out by water at the end of October. When Federal funds became available in September the River Basin Surveys took over the financing of the project. During January and February Mr. Caldwell carried on test excavations at the remains of Fort Charlotte at the upper end of the Clark Hill Reservoir in South Carolina. While at his headquarters at Athens, Mr. Caldwell completed five preliminary reports and made considerable progress on the final technical report of his part of the excavations at the Allatoona Reservoir. The report on Fort Charlotte was mimeographed and ready for distribution at the close of the fiscal year. An article on work completed a previous fiscal year, "The Booger Bottom Mound: A Forsyth Period Site in Hall County, Ga.," was published in American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1952. Mr. Caldwell's employment by the River Basin Surveys was terminated as of June 30, 1952, by his transfer to the National Park Service.

Dr. Theodore E. White, geologist, divided his time between the Washington office and the Missouri Basin. He spent the winter and early spring months in Washington cleaning, identifying, and cataloging specimens he had collected during the field season. He also identified four lots of mammal bones from archeological excavations along the Columbia River, and four lots of bones from the Missouri Basin which were sent to Washington for that purpose. He completed a manuscript, "Preliminary Analysis of the Vertebrate Fossil Fauna of the Canyon Ferry Reservoir Area," which was accepted for publication in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, and two papers on observations on the butchering techniques of aboriginal peoples as indicated by the bones from the refuse deposits at archeological sites. One paper, "Preliminary Analysis of the Vertebrate Fossil Fauna of the Boysen Reservoir Area," was published in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, volume 102, No. 3296, April 1952. Another, "Observations on the Butchering Technique of Some Aboriginal Peoples, I," appeared in American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1952. A third, "Suggestions for Facilitating Identification of Animal Bone from Archeological Sites," was printed in the Plains Archeological Conference News Letter, volume 5, No. 1, May 1952. In May Dr. White left Washington to continue his field investigations in the Missouri Basin.

After his return to active duty Mr. Solecki spent the time until June 30 working on manuscripts and reports. He also made preparations for an aerial survey of certain reservoir areas in the Missouri Basin and was to proceed to the latter area at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

California.—The only work in California during the fiscal year was at the Cachuma Reservoir on the Santa Ynez River in Santa Barbara County. From April 28 to June 30 Albert D. Mohr, field assistant, supervised excavations at two sites. At one of them a cemetery belonging to what is called the Hunting Culture, the middle stage of a three-culture sequence, was dug, and in addition the remains of a house belonging to the same horizon were uncovered. The latter are of particular interest because only two such structures were known previously and the one discovered this year has added considerable information with respect to construction methods. Opening of graves in the cemetery produced skeletal material useful in determining the physical characteristics of the people and also good data on burial customs. The other site, also mainly a burial ground, belongs to a later horizon probably attributable to the Chumash.

A report by Martin A. Baumhoff, field assistant the previous year, on the investigations at the Cachuma Reservoir in late fiscal 1951 was completed early in June 1952 and the manuscript is now available for publication. A summary report on the results of the excavations made at the Terminus Reservoir on the Kaweah River in Tulare County was completed by Franklin Fenenga, archeologist, during the autumn months and was published in American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1952.

As indicated in the preliminary section of this report, the River Basin Surveys will have no further projects in California, as the operations there are to be under the direction and supervision of the Region Four office of the National Park Service.

Columbia Basin.—The field office at Eugene, Oreg., was closed from July 1 to September 10 because of lack of funds, and during that period there were no activities in the region. After the office was reopened and until the close of the fiscal year the operations for the Columbia Basin were, as in the previous year, under the supervision of Joel L. Shiner. Office and laboratory work during the fall and winter months was mainly concerned with the processing, study, and cataloging of materials from the surveys and excavations of the previous year. Most of the materials and data were from a habitation site in the McNary Reservoir area which had been buried beneath a thick mantle of volcanic ash which is estimated to be several thousand years old. A summary report on the results of that excavation was finished, mimeographed, and distributed to the operating agencies. Study of the materials from another site in the McNary area, a village

of late prehistoric and early historic times, was also completed and a summary report finished. The latter was mimeographed and distributed in June.

Late in October Mr. Shiner made a brief investigation at the site of The Dalles Dam on the Columbia River and in March made an exhaustive survey of the area to be flooded. A brief preliminary report was issued after the first visit, while a second and more detailed one was written and mimeographed following the investigations in March. The survey showed that there were 10 sites and that 3 were worthy of further investigation. One of them is a very large mound with stratified deposits some 15 feet in depth. It offers one of the best opportunities along the Columbia River for obtaining evidence on the sequence of cultural development. This mound, the Wakemap, is in danger from two sources, flooding and looting by private collectors. The situation with respect to unauthorized digging was so critical that plans were being made to start excavations there shortly after the beginning of the new fiscal year. Two other sites in the area were tested later in the spring and one of them proved to be much deeper and richer in artifacts than had been anticipated. One test pit, 5 feet square, yielded large numbers of flaked-stone tools and "fetish" stones and reached a depth of 13 feet. More extended excavations at that location are indicated.

From April 7 to 19 Mr. Shiner carried on test excavations at three sites in the McNary area. One of them consisted of an occupation level underlying the same layer of volcanic ash as that covering the site worked the previous year. The findings corroborated those of the previous year and in addition the digging produced several new artifact types. At another it appeared that the Indians who had occupied it moved in shortly after the fall of the ash. The interval represented by the ash layer will help to explain certain differences in the artifacts and provides a good basis for establishing relative dating in the district. Excavations at the third site proved fruitless. The latter part of April Mr. Shiner moved his field party to the Albeni Falls Reservoir project on the Pend Oreille River in Idaho for the purpose of testing a number of sites in that basin. The occupational debris at the various locations was found to be so shallow, however, that extensive digging was not warranted. Consequently the party spent several days making surface collections. A good series of specimens was obtained which will be useful in extending the known distribution of types. The data collected indicate that the area never had a permanent population. It apparently was a place where various groups of Indians spent their summers hunting, fishing, and gathering food.

After returning to the office Mr. Shiner devoted most of his time to processing the artifacts collected in the field. Over 1,500 were

cleaned and cataloged. A report on the investigations at Albeni Falls was completed and one on the test digging at The Dalles was practically finished by the end of the year. A collection of specimens from a previous year's digging in the McNary Reservoir was packed and shipped to Washington.

Four articles pertaining to the results of previous work in the Columbia Basin were published in American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1952. They were: "The 1950 Excavations at Site 45BN6 McNary Reservoir, Wash.," by Joel L. Shiner; "Material Culture of an Upper Coulee Rock-shelter," by John E. Mills and Carolyn Osborne; "Archeological Investigations in the Chief Joseph Reservoir," by Douglas Osborne, Robert Crabtree, and Alan Bryan; and "Archeological Investigations in O'Sullivan Reservoir, Grant County, Wash.," by Richard D. Daugherty.

Mr. Shiner's affiliation with the River Basin Surveys terminated on June 30 by transfer to the National Park Service. The River Basin Surveys office at Eugene was to be kept open, however, by the National Park Service, and Mr. Shiner was to be permitted to complete his reports on the work he did for the Smithsonian Institution. The River Basin Surveys will have no further operations in that area.

Georgia.—As in the case of the Columbia Basin, field work in the Georgia area was handicapped by the delay in obtaining funds and the limited amount of money available for the project. During the period from August 18 until the end of October an emergency cooperative excavation project, as described in an earlier section of this report, was carried on at the Lake Springs site on the Savannah River just above the Clark Hill Dam. A large sample of archaic material representing a prepottery horizon called the Savannah River Focus of the Stalling's Island Culture was obtained there together with a small series of contemporary crania showing a population of both round- and long-headed individuals. The most important discovery at the site, however, was a new early culture deep below the archaic levels. This new manifestation, which has been designated the Old Quartz Culture, showed an artifact assemblage similar to those which had been found at a large number of open stations in Piedmont Georgia and South Carolina. They have been regarded as probably early but could not be so proven until the discovery of the stratigraphy at Lake Springs. Unfortunately, the rising waters of the Clark Hill Reservoir flooded the excavation pits before as much work had been done as was desired, but the results obtained are a definite contribution to the archeology of the region.

In late January and February test excavations were carried on in the remains of Fort Charlotte at the upper end of the Clark Hill Reservoir in South Carolina. Although located in the latter State

the investigations were considered as part of the over-all Georgia project. The outline of the fort was traced and a few minor artifacts were recovered. The fort had been a masonry structure erected in 1765 as a defense against the Creek and Cherokee Indians who were prone to raid the Scotch-Irish, French Huguenot, and German settlements in the Long Canes region of upper Carolina. Its seizure by patriot forces in 1775 was the first overt act of revolution in the southern colonies. American possession of the fort throughout the struggle was of considerable importance in holding the loyalties of the inhabitants of upper Carolina during the troubled times that followed. The recent excavations there give information about the physical nature of the fort and its location which was not available in documentary records. Underlying the occupation level of the fort were Indian materials indicating that the location had also been a place where the aborigines held forth. Pottery fragments suggest that the Creeks were the tribe involved. There is no question but what the Indian material is some years, possibly a good many, older than the fort and that the site was deserted at the time it was chosen for the location of Fort Charlotte.

There will be no further work in Georgia under the direction and supervisions of the River Basin Surveys, unless there are further changes in present plans. As indicated earlier in this report Mr. Caldwell's employment terminated on June 30 and he was transferred to the National Park Service. He will be permitted, however, to complete his technical reports on work done under the Smithsonian Institution and the manuscripts will be turned over to the River Basin Surveys.

Missouri Basin.—The Missouri Basin project as in previous years continued to operate from the field headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr. Paul L. Cooper served as director for the program in that area from July 1 until February 28 when, in accordance with his request to be relieved of administrative duties, Ralph D. Brown took charge. Certain changes were made in the organization at that time and Mr. Brown was designated as chief of the Missouri Basin project, the old title of field director being dropped. Mr. Cooper remained with the organization and was assigned to the position of consulting archeologist. The trend toward more excavation and less reconnaissance or survey work, started the previous year, continued and increased in fiscal 1952. This is attributable to the fact that much has been accomplished in the survey portion of the program and there is less need for that kind of activity than in previous years. Furthermore, the available funds were sufficient to provide for extensive excavations. During the course of the year the staff was able to devote a greater proportion of its time to the study of data and specimens and in the preparation of technical reports.

During the year archeological surveys were conducted in five new reservoir areas of which three were in Wyoming, one was in Montana, and one in Nebraska–South Dakota. Others where the preliminary reconnaissance had not been completed were revisited and a total of 115 new sites was recorded. In the 1951 field season archeological excavations were made in four reservoir areas by seven different units. By the end of June 1952 there again were seven archeological excavation parties working in four reservoir areas, three of them the same as in the previous year. Digging at the Keyhole Reservoir in Wyoming was completed in 1951 and excavations in the Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota were started in 1952. The other three are Fort Randall and Oahe in South Dakota, and Garrision in North Dakota. During the year there were paleontological investigations in 12 reservoir areas. An archeological survey party was scheduled to start for the field in late June but because of an emergency was delayed and its departure rescheduled for the first week in July.

At the Fort Randall Reservoir in South Dakota the 1951 excavations were at an Indian site and at a historic trading-post site. The Indian site is of particular interest because it represents three occupational periods. One was a fortified earth-lodge village, one an unfortified earth-lodge village, and the third an occupational area underlying both of the others. In the fortified area 7 earth lodges, a smaller structure, 450 feet of stockade trench, 11 cache pits, and 22 refuse areas were exposed and excavated. In the unfortified earth-lodge area, one circular earth lodge, one cache pit, and four refuse pits were unearthed. In May 1952 excavations were resumed in the unfortified area and before the end of June had exposed 2 earth lodges, a refuse midden, and 19 exterior pits. The date of the fortified village was earlier and the occupational area beneath much older still. Completion of the work at that location will provide an excellent sequence of materials leading up to the development of fortified villages in that district.

The historic work in the Fort Randall Reservoir in 1951 was at the location of the Fort Lookout trading post. The occupational level of the post was established. Charred beams used in construction, sections of vertical posts still in place, and other architectural features were uncovered, along with numerous specimens of trade goods. Two Indian occupational levels antedating the establishment of the trading post and the nearby fort were found beneath the ruins of the post. They are of interest because they produced materials not previously known in that part of South Dakota. In May 1952 historic investigations were resumed, but they were at the site of the Whetstone agency which was established for the Brule and Ogallala bands of Sioux from the Fort Laramie region by a treaty drawn in April

1868. By 1869 about 1,000 Indians were living there, and by 1870 the number had increased to about 2,250. One year later the Indians were moved to a new location but the agency buildings continued in use through the later 1870's as a steamboat landing for supplies to be conveyed overland to Indian agencies in the interior. Little is known about the physical characteristics of the agency or of the Indian camp, and digging there should provide interesting data to augment the documentary records. By the end of June floor areas had been uncovered and cedar post butts in palisade trenches were exposed. Work at that site is scheduled to continue until it is completed, which probably will be at about the end of the current field season.

In the Oahe Reservoir area during the 1951 field season excavations were carried on at two Indian sites. One of them is located just below the dam in an area which will ultimately be destroyed by construction activities, while the other is several miles upstream on the west bank just below the point where the Cheyenne River empties into the Missouri. At the first location, known as the Phillips Ranch site, 5 earth lodges and 47 cache pits were uncovered, 2 trenches were dug across the fortification ditch which surrounded the village, and the refuse-bearing overburden was stripped from approximately one-eighth of the village area. During the previous year 5 lodges and 46 cache pits had been dug, so the total for the village was 10 houses and 96 cache pits. A large collection of specimens was obtained there, the most outstanding probably being a few small fragments of coiled basketry. The latter is extremely rare in archeological sites in the Plains area. The data obtained from the site provided the basis for establishing a previously unrecognized cultural complex for the district. It appears to date from the early part of the eighteenth century and almost certainly represents the protohistoric Arikara occupation of the area. Excavations at the Phillips Ranch site have been completed.

The other site, known as the Cheyenne River village, was only partially dug and will be completed at a later date. The work there consisted of the excavation and mapping of four house sites (a fifth was nearly finished when heavy storms flooded it so badly that it had to be abandoned) and the digging of cache pits. Cultural materials from house sites and cache pits were recovered in large quantities and preliminary studies indicate that they will provide much new information about the arts and industries of their makers.

The 1952 excavations in the Oahe Reservoir were started at new sites. One of them, which had been partly destroyed by construction activities, is on the east bank of the Missouri River opposite the Phillips Ranch site, while the other, which represents a large village, is located not far downstream from the Cheyenne River village.

Work had not progressed sufficiently at either location by the end of the fiscal year to indicate what results might be expected.

At the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota two excavating parties spent the 1951 field season digging in Indian and historic sites. At one Indian village location the remains of 8 circular houses, 4 sweat lodges, 48 cache pits, and numerous other miscellaneous features were uncovered. The artifact yield was good, including uncommon steatite fragments from bowls made from that material. The bowls probably reached the area by trade from the west. They may have come up the Columbia and down the Missouri as that was a main aboriginal trade route. During the 1950 field season at that location five houses were excavated and the palisade and moat were traced. The combined data for the two seasons give a satisfactory story of the village and its material culture. The village was reputedly occupied in the late eighteenth century by the Hidatsa Indians and is particularly interesting because it presumably was the most northerly of the fortified earth-lodge communities belonging to the period preceding the replacement of aboriginal material culture by trade goods obtained from the white man. The other site investigated had also been a fortified village. Five houses and parts of a sixth were excavated there, and a ceremonial structure 72 feet in diameter, a large village gateway, and several other features were found. Cross sections were taken of the surrounding defensive ditch. This site, believed to have been occupied chiefly by the Arikara Indians, produced relatively few artifacts but it throws valuable light on the architecture and community plan of the period. In June 1952 an excavating party proceeded to the Night Walker's Butte to begin digging the remains of one of the few known Indian villages located on top of a butte.

The historic-sites party spent the period from July 1 to October 7, 1951, in the excavation of Fort Stevenson, a mile above the Garrison Reservoir dam site. The foundations of five of the more important military buildings and of several minor ones were traced and a considerable quantity of materials was obtained. Fort Stevenson was a typical Missouri River frontier post and was built to keep the river open for navigation and to protect the Fort Berthold Indians from the Sioux. In addition the post served as one of the main points on the overland mail route which ran from St. Paul to Montana. Although the fort was started in 1867 and was completed late in 1868 and there are considerable documentary data about it, useful new information pertinent to the actual character of the post and certain Indian relationships was obtained during the course of the work. Before stopping for the season the Fort Stevenson party made tests in a trading-post site at the mouth of the White Earth River and obtained some trade goods. The historic-sites party returned to the Garrison area in June 1952 and began work at a site in the Fort Berthold district.

From July 1 to September 25, 1951, six key sites were excavated in the Keyhole Reservoir on the Belle Fourche River in Crook County, Wyo. The excavated sites include one large protohistoric camp with pottery remains, three prehistoric camp sites, and two stratified rock shelters. The lowest levels in both rock shelters are manifestations of a new early-man complex. The data indicate that the aboriginal occupation of the Keyhole area may have started about 5,000 years ago. Much more recent materials were found in the upper levels and in a few cases there were potsherds from vessels of the so-called Woodland types. The latter are significant because they extend considerably westward the known range of that kind of Indian pottery. The investigations at the Keyhole Reservoir have been completed.

The Jamestown Reservoir on the river of the same name in North Dakota was listed for investigation for the first time since the start of the program. A survey party was supposed to make a reconnaissance there in the fall of 1951 but because of bad weather was unable to do so. As a consequence a combined survey and excavating party went there in May 1952. After 3 weeks' preliminary examination of the area and 18 sites had been located, excavations were started in a mound 75 feet in diameter and 10 feet in height located on a bluff, and in some house remains on the bottom lands. The mounds in that portion of North Dakota show considerable similarity to those in northern Minnesota and southern Manitoba and all probably belong to the same cultural complex. The actual people involved have not been identified as yet, and as little is known about the character of the remains the results of the investigations there should add materially to knowledge about the Indians. The work there had not progressed sufficiently by June 30 to permit a statement about the findings.

During the 1951 field season the paleontological party visited and collected in five reservoir areas, two in Montana, one in North Dakota, and two in South Dakota. In exploring the Oligocene and Miocene deposits in the Canyon Ferry Reservoir basin in Montana the party added two genera of small mammals to the known fauna of the Oligocene and six genera of those of the Miocene. While the sediments of the Montana group of the the Upper Cretaceous were being studied near the dam for the Oahe Reservoir, S. Dak., the first nearly complete skeleton of one of the pygmy species of mosasaur, genus *Clidastes*, ever obtained was found. The 1952 field season's work started with a preliminary reconnaissance of the Tuttle Creek and Lovewell Reservoir basins in the Kansas River drainage, Kansas, and was followed by surveys of three reservoir areas in the Platte Drainage. They were the Narrows in Colorado, and the Ashton and Trenton in Nebraska. Preliminary prospecting was also carried on at the Gavins

Point Reservoir on the Missouri River in Nebraska and South Dakota. The first of June found the party at the Keyhole Reservoir in Wyoming exploring Cretaceous sediments and the latest report is that most of the skeleton of a small plesiosaur was found in the Newcastle member of the Granerose shale, the first record of vertebrate remains from that formation. On June 25 the party moved to the Canyon Ferry Reservoir in Montana and was just starting work there at the end of the fiscal year.

During the course of the year seven preliminary appraisal reports were completed, mimeographed, and distributed to the cooperating agencies; four were completed and are ready for mimeographing; and two supplements to previous reports were finished and are awaiting mimeographing. Four short articles on specific subjects in Plains archeology were prepared by members of the staff and published in the Plains Archeological Conference News Letter. Two articles were published in American Antiquity and one report appeared in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. One technical report on excavations in the Oahe area was completed and the first drafts of those on two others have been finished.

The laboratory at Lincoln processed 87,935 specimens from 170 sites in 18 reservoir areas and 2 sites not in reservoir areas. The work in the laboratory also included: reflex copies of record sheets, 21,444; contact prints made, 8,826; negatives, 2,036; enlargements, 1,326; specimens drawn for illustrations, 872; color transparencies cataloged, 321; drawings, tracings, maps made, 112.

Robert B. Cumming, Jr., archeologist, was in charge of the survey and excavation of aboriginal archeological sites at the Fort Randall Reservoir in South Dakota from July 1 to November 6 and from May 19 to the end of the fiscal year. During the winter months at the Lincoln headquarters Mr. Cumming worked on the technical report on the Oldham site, the scene of most of his activities during the 1951 summer field season.

Paul L. Cooper, archeologist, served as field director for the Missouri Basin activities during the period from July 1 to February 28. On the latter date he became consulting archeologist for the project. During the spring months Mr. Cooper devoted considerable time to discussing the project with Mr. Brown, the new chief, and in consultation with other members of the staff on archeological procedures in the laboratory. He completed a report of progress for the period from the beginning of the project in 1946 through April 1952 for the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee. He also worked on a more detailed report covering the calendar years 1950 and 1951. He met with the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee at its April session where he evaluated the progress made to that date by the

River Basin Surveys of the Smithsonian Institution and took part in a discussion of the future needs of the salvage program. Mr. Cooper served as the chairman of the Ninth Conference for Plains Archeology, which met at Lincoln in April. On June 6 he left Lincoln for the Oahe Reservoir in South Dakota and at the end of the fiscal year was directing a party excavating aboriginal sites along the Missouri below the mouth of the Cheyenne River.

Franklin Fenenga, archeologist, was in charge of a reconnaissance party from the beginning of the fiscal year until September when he returned to the Lincoln office. During the field season his party visited 15 proposed reservoir areas. Probably the most interesting part of the season was that devoted to a boat trip down the Bighorn River Canyon in Wyoming-Montana to examine the area of the proposed Yellowtail Reservoir. On June 8 he went to the Oahe Reservoir and started a series of excavations near the dam site a few miles above Pierre, S. Dak. Those activities were well under way by June 30. During the months spent at the headquarters in Lincoln Mr. Fenenga prepared preliminary appraisal reports for seven reservoir projects. He presented two papers before the Ninth Conference for Plains Archeology, and served as editor of the News Letter for that conference. He was reelected to that office for the year 1952–53. He also read a paper before the 62d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. During the 1952 meeting of the Academy he served as acting chairman of the anthropological section and was elected its chairman for 1953. Mr. Fenenga had two papers published during the year: "The Archeology of Slick Rock Village, Tulare County, California," American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1922, and "The Wabino, a One-time Rival of the Midewiwin," Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, 62d Annual Meeting, 1952.

Donald D. Hartle, archeologist, was in charge of an excavating party at the Rock Village site in the Garrison Reservoir area of North Dakota from July 1 to August 20. From August 20 to October 27 he directed the excavations at the Star site in the same reservoir basin. The latter part of October, in collaboration with James H. Howard of the North Dakota State Historical Society, he recorded 12 Indian songs, including several of those known as "Custer" songs. Two Arikara Indians, Jonie Fox and Davis Paint, did the singing for Hartle and Howard. From November 1 to June 1, Hartle spent his time at the Lincoln headquarters studying his materials from the Rock Village and preparing a technical report on the results of his investigations. Further work was contemplated at Rock Village and the manuscript could not be finished until that was done. Hartle left Lincoln on June 2 with a party to continue his studies at Rock Village and by the end of the month had completed the additional excavations.

Mr. Hartle presented a paper on the investigations at Rock Village before the Ninth Conference for Plains Archeology at Lincoln in April.

Donald J. Lehmer, archeologist, conducted excavations from July 1 to September 10 at the Phillips Ranch site in the Oahe Reservoir near Pierre, S. Dak. Returning to Lincoln from South Dakota Mr. Lehmer devoted the period to December 31, when his appointment with the River Basin Surveys terminated, to completing a technical report on the results of two seasons' work in the Oahe area. This report, consisting of 250 manuscript pages, presents in detail the information obtained from the Dodd and Phillips Ranch sites. Publication of the report is planned for the next fiscal year. In addition Mr. Lehmer completed two shorter articles which were published in American Antiquity for April 1952. One was "The Fort Pierre Branch, Central South Dakota." The other was on an Oklahoma project and is referred to in a later section of this report.

George Metcalf, field and laboratory assistant, worked with the Hartle party in the Garrison Reservoir during July and August. In addition to taking an active part in the excavations he made a series of surveys in the area and located a number of new sites. In September he joined the Smith party in the investigations at Fort Stevenson and in October participated in a reconnaissance of the region adjacent to Fort Stevenson. During the winter months he checked the survey records and prepared a supplemental report on the archeological resources of the Garrison Reservoir. He assisted in the analysis of artifacts from the Rock Village and collaborated in the preparation of the section of a technical report dealing with trade materials and pottery. In May Mr. Metcalf made a survey of the Big Sandy Reservoir in the Eden Valley, western Wyoming. In June, during an emergency, he took charge of one of the parties in the Oahe area for a 2-week period. On June 30 he was en route to join the party under G. H. Smith in the Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.

Carl F. Miller, archeologist, transferred to the Missouri Basin for the season, spent the latter part of July, August, and until September 13 digging in a historic site in the Fort Randall Reservoir near Chamberlain, S. Dak. When the excavations were completed Mr. Miller proceeded to Lincoln where he spent two weeks completing field records and other data. From Lincoln he returned to his base at the Washington office where he finished his report on the summer's activities.

John E. Mills joined the staff of the Missouri Basin project as an archeologist on April 10, 1952. During April and May he examined and studied all the records and artifacts pertaining to historic-site research in the Fort Randall Reservoir area and in May made a brief survey trip through the reservoir basin with National Park Service representatives of Region Two to determine what historic

sites merited excavation. In early June he started excavations at the site of the Whetstone Agency and was continuing operations there at the end of the fiscal year.

James M. Shippee, field and laboratory assistant, spent the early part of July with the Wheeler party at the Keyhole Reservoir in Wyoming. The last 2 weeks of the month he joined the Fenenga party for the boat trip through the Bighorn Canyon. He returned to the Keyhole area in August and remained with the Wheeler party until it returned to Lincoln in September. During the fall and winter months he was occupied with various duties at the field headquarters. In March he spoke before the Great Bend chapter of the Missouri Archeological Society and in May read a paper at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences on salvage work at an archeological site destroyed by flood prevention work near Kansas City, Mo.

G. H. Smith, archeologist, spent the period from July 1 to October 1, 1951, excavating in the remains of Fort Stevenson. During that period five of the more important building sites were completely or largely excavated and there was some digging in a few lesser ones. In October Mr. Smith, accompanied by George Metcalf, made a reconnaissance in a previously unsurveyed part of the Garrison Reservoir. Some test excavations were made at that time at the supposed site of the fur-trading post of James Kipp. From October 28 to June 2, Mr. Smith was at the Lincoln headquarters where he prepared a report on the results of the Fort Stevenson investigations. The first draft was completed and referred to the Chief for review. In May Mr. Smith accompanied a party of National Park Service historians on a visit to historic sites in the Gavins Point, Fort Randall, Oahe, and Garrison Reservoirs. In June he returned to the Garrison Reservoir and started excavations at the supposed site of the original Fort Berthold, and at Fort Atkinson, its successor, which is also known as Fort Berthold II. By June 30 a section of the site of the latter had been opened and considerable information was being obtained concerning the post and Indian trade in general.

Dr. Waldo R. Wedel, curator of the division of archeology, U. S. National Museum, was detailed to the River Basin Surveys for the field season of 1951. He directed excavations at the Cheyenne River village site in the Oahe Reservoir area from June 21 to September 14. During the winter months at his regular station in Washington Dr. Wedel worked on the materials and data from the site. As there is considerable more digging to be done there, however, it will not be possible to write the detailed technical report until that has been accomplished.

Richard Page Wheeler, archeologist, spent the period from the start of the fiscal year through September 25 excavating at sites in the Key-

hole Reservoir area in Crook County, Wyo. Returning to Lincoln, Wheeler spent the autumn and winter months analyzing field data and preparing a number of reports. He published a paper, "A Note on the 'McKean Lanceolate Point' " in the Plains Archeological Conference News Letter, volume 4, No. 4, based on materials from sites in the Keyhole Reservoir area. He presented a report on the Keyhole investigations before the Ninth Conference for Plains Archeology in April. Before starting for the field in June he completed two manuscripts: "Excavations and Survey in the Boysen Reservoir Area, Central Wyoming" and "Plains Ceramic Analysis: A check-list of Features and Descriptive Terms." From the middle of June until the end of the year Mr. Wheeler was in charge of a survey and excavation party at the Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota.

Dr. Theodore E. White, geologist, spent the period from July 1 to 8 exploring the Oligocene and Miocene deposits in the Canyon Ferry Reservoir area in Montana. From July 10 to 21 he was at the Tiber Reservoir in the same State studying the Colorado group of the Upper Cretaceous. From July 22 to August 13 he examined the exposures of the Paleocene Fort Union formation on the south side of the Missouri River in the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota. The period from August 15 to September 8 was spent exploring the sediments of the Montana group of the Upper Cretaceous near the dam in the Oahe Reservoir area. He then moved on to the Fort Randall Reservoir and spent September 8 to 16 in the area near the dam. That completed Dr. White's field investigations for the 1951 season. His activities during the winter months have already been discussed in connection with the section on the Washington office. From May 15 to 21, 1952, he made a preliminary survey of the Tuttle Creek and Lovewell Reservoirs in the Kansas River drainage, the Narrows, Trenton and Ashton Reservoirs in the Platte drainage, and Gavins Point on the Missouri River. From June 2 to 25 Dr. White examined the Cretaceous sediments in the Keyhole Reservoir and then moved on to the Canyon Ferry Reservoir for further explorations in that area.

Oklahoma.—No field work was done in Oklahoma during the last fiscal year. The technical report on the excavations of the previous year at the Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir on the Illinois River, 15 miles south of Tahlequah, was completed by Donald J. Lehmer. The report, "The Turkey Bluff Focus of the Fulton Aspect," was published in American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1952. No further work will be done in Oklahoma by the River Basin Surveys of the Smithsonian Institution since it falls within one of the areas where the investigations will be under the direction and supervision of the National Park Service after July 1, 1952.

Texas.—The River Basin Surveys in Texas continued to operate from the headquarters at Austin. The office, which was closed tempo-

rarily at the beginning of the fiscal year because of lack of funds, was reopened on September 10 and functioned until June 30, 1952. Edward B. Jelks, acting field director, was in charge during that period.

Field work in Texas consisted of surveys and excavations. Preliminary surveys and appraisals were made at the Colorado City Reservoir on the Colorado River in Borden and Scurry Counties, at the Oak Creek Reservoir in the same drainage in Coke County, at the Paint Creek Reservoir on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in Haskell County, and at the Cooper Reservoir on the South Sulphur River in Delta County. A total of 62 sites was found. In the Colorado City, Oak Creek, and Paint Creek areas none of them appeared to be of sufficient importance to warrant further investigations. At the Cooper Reservoir, however, are a number of small mounds and several village sites which give surface evidence of occupation by two cultural phases. Six of the sites have been recommended for excavation.

Excavations were carried on in three sites at the Belton Reservoir on the Leon River in Coryell County. Some work had been done there in a previous year, but the current digging added much new information. Artifacts from the Caddoan area to the east were found in association with material from the Central Texas and Edwards Plateau cultural aspects. Analysis of the specimens makes it possible, by cross-dating, to place the Central Texas aspect in its proper place in the relative chronology for Texas.

In April, May, and June an excavating party investigated three sites at the Texarkana Reservoir on the Sulphur River in Cass and Bowie Counties. Adequate data were obtained to reconstruct the cultural history of each. Twelve burials were found at one of the sites, nine at another, and five at the third. The skeletal material will provide good information on the physical characteristics and possible relationships of the people. When all the data from the excavations have been studied and the report is completed a gap in the knowledge of that Texas-Arkansas area will be filled. The results should have an important bearing on the problem of Caddoan influences in the eastern Texas region.

Four survey reports were completed for mimeographing during the year. A technical report, "Archeological Excavations at the Belton Reservoir, Coryell County, Texas," by Edward B. Jelks and E. O. Miller, has been completed and will be published this fall in the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological and Paleontological Society. A general paper, "The River Basin Surveys Archeological Salvage Program in Texas," was prepared by Edward B. Jelks for the Texas Journal of Science. One technical report, completed the previous year, "The Hogge Bridge Site and the Wylie Focus," by Robert L. Stephenson, was published in American Antiquity, volume 17, No. 4, April 1952.

The River Basin Surveys will do no further work in Texas since that is one of the projects being taken over by the National Park Service on July 1. Arrangements have been made, however, for the completion of the reports on the investigations made under the direction and supervision of the River Basin Surveys and when the manuscripts are received they will be published in accordance with previous plans.

Virginia.—All the work in Virginia during the past year was concerned with the John H. Kerr Reservoir (formerly called Buggs Island) on the Roanoke River. During the period from May 19 to June 30, 1952, test excavations were made in seven sites. One had been partially dug the previous year but a stratigraphic test as a countercheck against the earlier results was deemed advisable. Data obtained during the current activities augment those from other seasons, filling in certain gaps and clarifying some obscure features. From all the information now available a complete sequence of cultural developments from a relatively early prepottery stage to the late pre-Colonial period can be described. No further work will be possible at the John H. Kerr Reservoir as the gates of the dam will be closed in July and the various sites will soon be flooded.

Sections of the technical report pertaining to sites that were excavated in previous years have been completed. The writing of the report on the current investigations and the summary and conclusions should be completed before the end of the present calendar year.

Future work in Virginia depends upon the program of the Corps of Engineers. There are proposed projects for the James and Shenandoah Valleys and when they are authorized investigations will be needed in both. Indications are that two small reservoirs in the upper James drainage may be started within the next year or two.

Cooperating institutions.—Various State and local institutions cooperated with the River Basin Surveys as in previous years. The University of Washington and State College of Washington cooperated in excavations in the Columbia Basin. Space for field offices and laboratories for units of the surveys was provided by the Universities of Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and Georgia.

The program developed by the National Park Service whereby various scientific agencies carried on salvage operations on the basis of agreements between those agencies and the Service was continued throughout the year. In some cases the agreements were signed in the preceding year and in others the work provided for did not start until after the close of the fiscal year. However, during fiscal 1952 such agreements were in force with the University of California, University of Washington, University of Oregon, State College of Washington, Montana State University, University of Missouri, University of South Dakota, Nebraska State Historical Society, University of Kansas, University of Wyoming, State Historical Society of North

Dakota, University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, University of Texas, the Museum of New Mexico, and the University of Mississippi.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(Report prepared by George M. Foster)

During the period under review one phase in the history of the Institute of Social Anthropology drew to a close, and a new one began. The Department of State informed the Smithsonian Institution on September 28, 1951, that it would terminate its support on December 31, 1951. Following the abolition of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation in 1949, under whose auspices the Institute of Social Anthropology was established and its work carried out, the Institute was placed under the Division of International Exchange of Persons. Since the Institute did not form an organic part of this program, the Department of State's decision to terminate support was not entirely unforeseen. During the period July 1–December 31, 1951, operations were financed with a grant of $42,000 from Public Law 402.

For some time there had been a growing feeling on the part of the Institute personnel that the general factual knowledge it had accumulated since 1944 should be put to some practical use. Therefore, in the spring of 1951 anthropological analyses of health centers sponsored by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Ministries of Health in México, Colombia, Perú, and Brazil were carried out. The results of this investigation were made available in mimeographed form in July in a paper entitled "A Cross-Cultural Anthropological Analysis of a Technical Aid Program," which demonstrated to the satisfaction of the IIAA that the anthropological knowledge and technical methods used by anthropologists would be useful in carrying out United States Government technical aid programs in Latin America. Accordingly, in a letter dated September 28, 1951, Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Administrator, Technical Cooperation Administration, asked the Institute of Social Anthropology to integrate its activities with those of the IIAA, effective January 1, 1952. In response to this request the IIAA made a grant of $45,705 to enable the ISA to continue its activities in all four countries, with the understanding that Smithsonian anthropologists would be available for program analyses of technical aid projects.

Individual activities of staff members are described in the separate country sections. The largest single enterprise consisted of participation in a general survey of IIAA public-health programs in Latin America. During the spring of 1952 the IIAA decided to utilize

anthropologists on a permanent basis and requested that plans be made to incorporate ISA personnel directly into that organization. This, of course, signaled the termination of ISA activities as such. Accordingly, the Department of State was requested to notify the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the cooperating countries that the United States would make use of the escape clauses in its memorandum agreements, bringing to a close as of June 30 the agreements that have governed ISA operations during past years. Late in June 1952, the IIAA asked to extend its grant to the Smithsonian Institution for an additional 3 months, to give time for an orderly transfer of personnel. An additional $15,725 was included in the amended grant, which was to terminate September 30, 1952.

Operations during the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952, were as follows:

Washington.—Dr. George M. Foster continued as Director of the Institute. In September he concluded arrangements with the United States Public Health Service and the IIAA whereby certain Institute of Social Anthropology staff members, as indicated below, would be detailed for varying periods to participate in health-program analyses. He spent most of October in El Salvador as a member of the team that was initiating this work, and gathered data from a country little known anthropologically. During January and February 1952, he visited field personnel in Brazil, Perú, Colombia, and México and participated in the health survey in Chile. In May he went to Geneva, Switzerland, as an adviser on cultural problems to the American Delegation to the Fifth Assembly of the World Health Organization. In June he undertook the editorship of the full USPHS-IIAA report on the Latin-American health survey.

Early in October the Smithsonian Institution brought Dr. Julio Caro Baroja, director of the Museo del Pueblo Español in Madrid, to Washington for a 3 months' stay. During this period he and Dr. Foster were engaged in the preliminary steps of writing a major monograph on Spanish ethnography, designed to make available Hispanic background data to make more intelligible the modern cultures of Hispanic America. Dr. Caro's passage was taken care of by the Smithsonian Institution; his stay in the United States was made possible by a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

Miss Lois Northcott, administrative assistant to the Director since 1947, resigned to take a position with the Technical Cooperation Administration in Egypt, and her place was taken by Mrs. Virginia Clark, formerly with the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Brazil.—Both Dr. Donald Pierson and Dr. Kalervo Oberg continued their teaching activities at the Escola de Sociologia e Politica in São Paulo. Dr. Pierson, as in former years, served as dean of grad-

uate work, as co-editor of the quarterly Sociologia, and as editor of the book series Biblioteca de Ciencias Sociais. In addition, he was occupied in developing long-range plans for an elaborate cultural research program in the São Francisco Valley. The sum of 500,000 cruzeiros was made available to the Escola by the Brazilian Government to carry out this work, and Dr. Pierson was asked to plan and direct the research. In the spring of 1952 he made several short trips to this area to organize field teams and initiate work. The services of Dr. Oberg were requested by the IIAA for analyses of some of their health and health-education programs in Chonin, Minas Gerais, during the months of July and August 1951. After concluding formal teaching obligations in December he again returned to Chonin, remaining until April 1952. His assignment in São Paulo being concluded, Dr. Oberg was brought to Washington in June, preparatory to reassignment to Rio de Janeiro by the IIAA. Dr. Pierson elected not to transfer to the IIAA, and on June 30, 1952, his connection with the ISA was severed.

Colombia.—Charles Erasmus continued his collaboration with the Colombian Government's Instituto Etnológico in Bogotá. In August he initiated a community analysis of the mestizo village of Tota in the Province of Boyacá. In this work he was aided by Dr. Silva Celis, director of the anthropological museum in Sogamosa, and Sr. Silvio Yepes, member of the staff of the Instituto Etnológico. In November he was detailed to the United States Public Health Service and sent to Ecuador where he remained until January 1952. In this capacity he participated with the health survey group which at that time was working in Ecuador. He was detailed to the IIAA in May 1952, and sent to Haiti for 6 weeks to participate, with a team of experts, in surveying the Artibonite Valley for planning of agricultural programs.

México.—Dr. Isabel Kelly taught two courses during the fall semester at the Escuela Nacional de Antropología, in Mexico City. During October she made a brief visit to El Salvador to consult with the director of the Institute regarding analyses of IIAA projects (see Washington), and to make comparative observations in that country. In November she initiated additional research on health problems in the Federal District, in which work she was assisted by students from the Escuela Nacional. This research continued until March 1952. In May and June of that year Dr. Kelly carried out research in applied anthropology in the village of Cadereyta, Querétaro, where the IIAA desired information on the sociological effects of a new water-supply system.

Dr. William Wonderly continued teaching activities through August, at which time he asked to be placed on leave status for the remainder of the year. In December the decision was made not to

continue linguistic training as a part of the Institute of Social Anthropology program, and he left the staff to accept a position at the University of Oklahoma.

Both Drs. Kelly and Wonderly represented the Smithsonian Institution at the Mexican Government's "Round Table" anthropological conference in Jalapa, Veracruz, in August.

Perú.—Ozzie Simmons continued his teaching activities at the Instituto de Estudios Etnológicos in Lima, and continued to direct research in the mestizo village of Lunahuaná in the Cañete Valley south of Lima. In December Mr. Simmons was detailed to the United States Public Health Service and sent to Chile to participate in the evaluation of IIAA health projects in that country. This work continued until late January 1952. Mr. Simmons was brought to Washington in April 1952, following which he took leave to defend his dissertation at Harvard University, where he was awarded his doctorate. He returned to Lima in May to conclude his study in the Lunahuaná Valley.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

There were issued during the year one Annual Report, four Bulletins, and one Publication of the Institute of Social Anthropology, as listed below:

Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1950–1951. ii+40 pp. 1952.

Bulletin 146. Chippewa child life and its cultural background, by Sister M. Inez Hilger. xiv+204 pp., 31 pls., 1 fig. 1951.

Bulletin 147. Journal of an expedition to the Mauvaises Terres and the Upper Missouri in 1850, by Thaddeus A. Culbertson. Edited by John Francis McDermott. viii+164 pp., 2 maps. 1952.

Bulletin 148. Arapaho child life and its cultural background, by Sister M. Inez Hilger. xv+253 pp., 40 pls., 1 fig. 1952.

Bulletin 149. Symposium on local diversity in Iroquois culture. Edited by William N. Fenton. v+187 pp., 21 figs. 1951.

- No. 1. Introduction: The concept of locality and the program of Iroquois research, by William N. Fenton.
- No. 2. Concepts of land ownership among the Iroquois and their neighbors, by George S. Snyderman.
- No. 3. Locality as a basic factor in the development of Iroquois social structure, by William N. Fenton.
- No. 4. Some psychological determinants of culture change in an Iroquoian community, by Anthony F. C. Wallace.
- No. 5. The religion of Handsome Lake; Its origin and development, by Merle H. Deardorff.
- No. 6. Local diversity in Iroquois music and dance, by Gertrude P. Kurath.
- No. 7. The Feast of the Dead, or Ghost Dance at Six Nations Reserve, Canada, by William N. Fenton and Gertrude P. Kurath.
- No. 8. Iroquois women, then and now, by Martha Champion Randle.

Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 14. The Indian caste of Peru, 1795–1940. A population study based upon tax records and census reports, by George Kubler. vi+71 pp., 2 pls., 1 fig., 20 maps. 1952.

The following publications were in press at the close of the fiscal year:

Bulletin 145. The Indian tribes of North America, by John R. Swanton.

Bulletin 150. The modal personality of the Tuscarora Indians, as revealed by the Rorschach test, by Anthony F. C. Wallace.

Bulletin 151. Anthropological Papers, Nos. 33–42.

No. 33. "Of the Crow Nation," by Edwin Thompson Denig. With biographical sketch and footnotes by John C. Ewers.

No. 34. The water lily in Maya art: A complex of alleged Asiatic origin, by Robert L. Rands.

No. 35. The Medicine Bundles of the Florida Seminole and the Green Corn Dance, by Louis Capron.

No. 36. Technique in the music of the American Indian, by Frances Densmore.

No. 37. The belief of the Indians in a connection between song and the supernatural, by Frances Densmore.

No. 38. Aboriginal fish poisons, by Robert F. Heizer.

No. 39. Aboriginal navigation off the coast of Upper and Baja California, by Robert F. Heizer and William C. Massey.

No. 40. Exploration of the Adena Mound at Natrium, W. Va., by Ralph S. Solecki.

No. 41. The Wind River Shoshone Sun Dance, by D. B. Shimkin.

No. 42. Current trends in the Wind River Shoshone Sun Dance, by Fred Voget.

Bulletin 152. Index to Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes of the United States," compiled by Frances S. Nichols.

Bulletin 153. La Venta, Tabasco: A study of Olmec ceramics and art, by Philip Drucker.

Bulletin 154. River Basin Surveys Papers: Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. Nos. 1–6.

No. 1. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary report on the Missouri River Basin Archeological Survey in 1948, by Waldo R. Wedel.

No. 2. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary report on the Missouri River Basin Archeological Survey in 1949, by Waldo R. Wedel.

No. 3. The Woodruff Ossuary, a prehistoric burial site in Phillips County, Kans., by Marvin F. Kivett.

No. 4. The Addicks Dam site:

I. An archeological survey of the Addicks Dam basin, Southeast Texas by Joe Ben Wheat.

II. Indian skeletal remains from the Doering and Kobs sites, Addicks Reservoir, Texas, by Marshall T. Newman.

No. 5. The Hodges site:

I. Two rock shelters near Tucumcari, N. Mex., by Herbert W. Dick.

II. Geology of the Hodges site, Quay County, N. Mex., by Sheldon Judson.

No. 6. The Rembert mounds, Elbert County, Ga., by Joseph R. Caldwell.

Appendix. List of River Basin Surveys reports published in other series.

Bulletin 155. Settlement patterns in the Virú Valley, Perú, by Gordon R. Willey.

Bulletin 156. The Iroquois Eagle Dance, an offshoot of the Calumet Dance, by William N. Fenton, with an analysis of the Iroquois Eagle Dance and songs, by Gertrude Prokosch Kurath.

Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 13. The Tajin Totonac: Part 1. History, subsistence, shelter, and technology, by Isabel Kelly and Angel Palerm.

Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 15. Indian tribes of Northern Mato Grosso, Brazil, by Kalervo Oberg. With appendix by Marshall Newman, entitled "Anthropometry of the Umotina, Nambicuara, and Iranxe, with comparative data from other northern Mato Grosso tribes."

Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 16. Penny capitalism: A Guatemalan Indian economy, by Sol Tax.

Publications distributed totaled 21,505, as compared with 22,377 for the fiscal year 1951.

ARCHIVES

Miss Mae W. Tucker, archivist for the Bureau of American Ethnology, retired at the end of February 1952 after nearly 27 years' service with the Institution.

Notable additions to the collections during the fiscal year were the diaries of John K. Hillers, who accompanied Maj. J. W. Powell on his famous voyage through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in 1871 and 1872. Mr. Hillers, who became photographer for the expedition, kept a full daily record of the expedition, which constitutes a most valuable addition to our knowledge of this famous adventure. The diaries were presented to the Bureau by Mrs. J. K. Hillers of Washington, D. C., daughter-in-law of the author.

Mrs. Alice Norvell Hunt, of Washington, D. C., presented to the Bureau an interesting collection of early photographs of western Indians collected by her father while an army officer in the West and Southwest. Comprising photographs made by Baker and Johnston; Addison of Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory; O. S. Goff, Dickinson, N. Dak.; A. S. Goff, Fort Custer, Mont.; Chr. Barthelmess, Fort Keogh, Mont.; and Chase Thorne, El Paso, the 46 prints, including a number of famous Indians, are all new to the collections.

William H. Myer, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Annie Lee Myer Turner, of Carthage, Tenn., presented a book containing 75 drawings by Indians of the Southern Plains. The book was acquired about the year 1880 by Capt. David N. McDonald and was later purchased by W. E. Myer, father of the donors.

Mrs. J. C. Cardell, of Lenoir, N. C., presented a Mohawk dictionary of 973 pages with French equivalents. It is in the dialect spoken at Lake of Two Mountains, Caughnawaga and St. Regis in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and is the work of Rev. J. A. Cuoc. It was obtained later by Jeremiah Curtain, father of the donor.

Henry Lookout, of Pawhuska, Okla., son of the late Fred Lookout, last principal chief of the Osage Nation, sent to the Bureau on indefinite loan a group of papers relating to the history of the Osage Nation, passed down from father to son for generations. Among the

documents is a treaty of peace between the United States, the Osage Nations, and the Missouri and Arkansas Tribes, signed in 1815 at Portage des Sioux in what is now St. Charles County, Mo. In addition to the many Indian seals and signatures, it carries the signatures of William Clark, of Lewis and Clark expedition fame, Ninian Edwards, governor of the Territory of Illinois, and Auguste Chouteau, principal figure of the early fur trade in the West. Also included in the material from Mr. Lookout is a Jefferson medal of 1801, made for presentation to Indian leaders. These are extremely rare since they were usually buried with their recipient.

COLLECTIONS

Acc. No.

191398. Mold and finished face mask of Frances Densmore, made by Mička in 1912.

192829. Cornhusk ceremonial mask, Grand River Iroquois, Ontario, Canada, probably collected by J. N. B. Hewitt.

(Through Dr. M. W. Stirling) Ceremonial and historical wampum of the Iroquois, collected in 1928–29 by J. N. B. Hewitt at the Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, Canada.

192830. Shell necklace used in the Tutelo adoption ceremony, collected in 1941 by W. N. Fenton.

FROM RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

193461. Skeletal and archeological material from sites Mc44 and Ha6, Buggs Island Reservoir, Roanoke River, near Clarksville, Va.

191031. (Through Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.) Vertebrate material collected by Dr. Theodore E. White, May 1951, Garza-Little Elm Dam, north fork of Trinity River, Denton County, Tex.

191587. Fossil vertebrate material from Oligocene and Miocene deposits in the Canyon Ferry Reservoir area, Montana, collected by Dr. Theodore E. White, July 1951.

192062. 5 fossil vertebrates including mammals, reptiles, and fishes, from Garrison Reservoir area near Williston, N. Dak., collected by Dr. Theodore E. White, August 1951.

192063. 1 mosasaur skeleton and shark teeth from Pierre formation, Upper Cretaceous, in Oahe Reservoir area near Pierre, S. Dak., collected by Dr. Theodore E. White, August 1951.

193460. Tympanic bullae of kangaroo rat from near Pierre, S. Dak.

193835. (Through R. L. Stephenson) Approximately 120 land mollusks from Texas.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. Stirling, *Director.*

Dr. A. Wetmore,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

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